ASPECT OF SOUTH AMERICA.

VIEWS OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN PRESS. ATTITUDE AND RESOURCES OF THE YOUNGER REPUBLICS, &c., &c., &c.

Letter from Mr. E. G. Squier, late Representa-tive of the United States in Central America. New York, Jan. 28, 1853.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SIR—As personal explanations seem to be the order of the day, I beg that you will permit me to write to "a question of privilege." In an article published a few days since in the HERALD, in reply to a communication from Mr. Walsh, late Commissioner of the United States to Costa Rica, a paragraph is quoted from a letter written, I presume, by the Director of the Republic of Nicaragua, in which he gives an account of an interview with Mr. Walsh, on he subject of the rejected project of Messrs. Crampon and Webster. In this extract I find the follow-

He (Mr. Walsh) referred rudely to Mr. Squier, saying that his conduct in Nicaragua had been condemned by his government, inasmuch as he had, in many things, ex-ceeded his instructions, etc.

If Mr. Walsh did not make the remarks here at-

tributed to him, ample time has been afforded for him to correct the statement. He has not done so, and I shall therefore assume that his language has

and I shall therefore assume that his language has been correctly reported.

How far misrepresentation may have been necesary to the success of Mr. Fillmore's extraordinary policy in Nicaragua, I shall not undertake to say; nor shall I undertake to say how far the systematic depreciation of the acts and policy of their predecessors, in which the representatives of the United States in Central America, under the actual administration, have indulged, may have been a reflection of the feelings and spirit of their superiors at home. I only know that Mr. Walsh was not authorized in using the language attributed to him, and that the corresponding language held by certain presses here, is untrue in fact, and malignant in purpose.

Amongst the commissions with which I was honored in Central America, was one for the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua. This I proceeded to do immediately upon my arrival in the country. Its receipt was acknowledged by my government in the following terms:—

March, 1860.—The treaty negotiated by you with Nicaragua.

Its receipt was acknowledged by my government in the following terms:—

March, 1860.—The treaty negotiated by you with Nica-ragus having metable approbation of the President, has been sent to the Senate, as has also the treaty negotiated by you with San Salvador.

Mar, 1860.—Your conduct in the negotiation of the treaty with Nicaragua, which was the great business of your mission, has been highly approved by your govern-ment.

It was not until this treaty had been smothered, at

It was not until this treaty had been smothered, at the instigation of the British Minister, by the existing administration, that the public was apprised that I had exceeded my instructions, and had acted in a very irregular and unauthorized manner. This was alleged as the reason for my recall, so far as any reason was ever given; but the allegation was wholly untrue. The influences which produced that result are notorious—my presence in Central America was disagreeable to Sir Henry Bulwer. I should have proved an exceedingly bad agent in arging upon Nicaragua the acceptance of a projet organizing and defining "the Mosquito Kingdom," after having been previously instructed that the United States "had never acknowledged, and could never acknowledge, the existence of any claim to sovreignty in the Mosquito King, or any other Indian in America." and after having made a treaty in which the sovereign rights of Nicaragua over the Mosquito shore were virtually recognized. I was spared the humiliation of presenting to the Nicaraguan government a proposition so distasteful, and so violative of all our principles and professions. That was reserved for my successors. They had a right to urge its acceptance, as they were best able, but not to misrepresent or reflect injuriously upon those who had preceded them, and whose conduct had not only been in conformity with their instructions, but had received the entire approval of the President who had appointed them, and to whom they were alone responsible.

In respect to another allegation which has recently been revived, that during my stay in Central

pointed them, and to whom they were alone responsible.

In respect to another allegation which has recently been revived, that during my stay in Central America I provoked a controversy with Costa Rical have nothing to say, except that it was drawn upon Costa Rica herself by the attempts of her government and agents to place that State under the protection of Great Britain, preliminary, probably, to its ultimate organization as a dependency, and then as a colony, of the British crown. It is notorious that such attempts were made, and the tenor of my instructions left me no alternate but to resist them by every means in my power. Events soon led to a correspondence, in which the reasons upon our part for opposing the meditated step were distinctly put forward—all centering on the Monroe principle, as a settled point in American policy. As this letter was extensively published in Central America at the time, and issued in pamphlet form by the governments both of Nicaragua and San Salvador, as a testimonial of their adhesion to the principles which it set forth, I cannot suppose that I am violating any trust in sending you the accompanying extract, which constitutes "the head and front of my offending," as respects Costa Rica.

I am sir, truly yours.

E. G. Sotter.

which consistes the lead and front of my officialing," as respects Costa Rica.

I am sir, truly yours,
Extract from a letter to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, in opposition to the application of that State to be received under British protection:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LEON DE NICARAGUA, Oct. 1, 1849.

I now come to matters of more importance, on which it is my desire to speak with the seriousness and carnestness which their importance demands, and in a spirit as friendly as the relations which examinates and costs are amicable. It cannot be unknown to you that for some time past rumors have been current, not only in Central America but in the United States and in Europe, that it is the design of the existing government of Costa Rica to place that republic under the protection of a great monarchical power of Europe. This rumor, important as involving a principle, did not fail to reach the government of the United States; but it could not be credited that a proceeding so directly in contravention of the whole spirit and tendency of republican institutions, could be seriously contemplated by any State deserving the name or respecting the institutions of a republic; much less could it be credited after the explicit denial of any such intention on the part of Costa Rica, made in October, 1848, by Mr. Molina, the minister of that republic near the government of Great Britain, to Mr. Bancrott the American minister at the same point. It was there intimated to Mr. Molina that the United States could not witness with indifference a procedure upon the part of any American republic, such as it had been rumored was contemplated by Costa Rica. The grounds upon which the United States bases its interests in questions of this nature are exceedingly simple and just the principle of the American continent threw off the dominion of Europe, and asserted their free and separate existence, was that of the exclusion of foreign, and especially monarchial, authority and influence, as prejudicial to their rights and interests. They all declared, in the most solemn manner, (and no subsequent assertion by any community of a distinct national existence an relieve them from the obligations then incurred), their adhesion to new and more liberal principles than had previously been acknowledged by the nations of the globe, and on the proces

call down the just indignation of all republican nations. I cannot believe that such a measure is contemplated; because, sir, you have expressed the earnest desire of your government to enter into intimate treasy relations with the United States—relations which, in such a contingency, it is evident could not possibly be established.

[1 am, sir, with high consideration, &c., &c.,

E. G. SQUIRE

The richest country of America before Hispanola, and the country mode easily governed under a democratic republic is modulisedly Peru. It has not all the country of America before Hispanola, and the country in the country of the co

Transaction of the survay. We have remarked in Rate of which country. We have remarked in Rate of which country. We have remarked in Rate of which the country of our birth and been cost of the year still auchies of our bytes had valuable, and we the country of our birth and been cost of the year still auchies of year of the remarked of the property of the property of the remarked of the property of the remarked of the property of the country of the property of the property

coghi to be their brothers. Even to day the situation of the republic is the most expressive condemnation of the system which was crected for us. The people, free in their interior administration, have deposed their Governors in Jallsco, Sonors, and Tamsulipas, and the governoment has recognized sometimes, in the chambers, the right of insurrection as logical and necessary, since if the people is the only sovereign, and it suits its sovereigntly to change governors, it is free to do so; and when it establishes anything it only exercises one of its most imprescriptible rights. The governor, therefore, has only to subject himself to the popular will—has only to descend from the post which he occupies—and if he resists, if he appeals to force, then he commits a crime, because he opposes the exercise of a sovereign right. The government, by its conduct in Jalisco during the continuance of Don Gregorio Davila at the head of that State, and by its mode of proceeding in Orizava, during the revolution of Vera Cruz, recognized the right of which we have spoken, and one of its ministers senctioned it solemaly in the Chamber of Deputies. But, for this reason, those sovereign States, and others which joined them, have though that it suits their sovereignty that the present chief of the republic should be deprived of his power; and the government, to be consistent, should abandon its post; and in sending its forces against the malcountents it has committed a grave crime, once that it has opposed itself to the exercise of sovereignty, since it had already recognized the legitimate right in the people to depose their governors. The ministry will say that this deduction is absurd; but nevertheless, the consequence could not be more exact, and if tereate embarrasement, it is the fault of the principles which rule us, and of the unsustainable system which the government professes, and which it cannot maintain.

Indeed, to the reflections which we have already addreed, it is necessary to add, that the inevitable consequences of a

The Separation of the Mexican States.

[From the Universal of Mexico.]

What will be the result if the States separate from their common centre? The ruin and loss of the Mexican nation. This is almost self-evident, because that society must disappear which divides itself up into many societies, and because, thus divided, they will all full into the hands of the nation covetous of their wealth.

The possibility of this course we have already tonched upon, as, to effect that result, nothing is necessary save that the States which have raised the revolutionary standard, should become convinced that they can live separated from the common centre—a conviction which, though erroneous, will none the less produce its natural effects.

It is incumbent upon all honorable men—upon all true Mexicans who set some store by the glory and the future of their country—to work unremittingly to avoid this result, which, as we have already said, would be the last of our misfortunes; and should sacrifices be necessary to attain this result, no high-minded citizen of the country would hesitate before them.

The States cannot live alone, although a fatal

them.
The States cannot live alone, although a fatal political system may have created that belief, and although the faults of the general government pre-sent, under flattering colors, the idea of a separation which may free them from its fatal influence. The

which may free them from its fatal influence. The thought that from the centre they have received nothing but evil for many years, may suggest the idea of severing the bonds uniting them to it. But they completely lose sight of the fact that the evils proceeding from that centre have been accidental, and that they may be converted into advantages at the moment of the disappearance of our political errors, and as soon as the constitution now in vigor, shall have made way for another, adapted to the necessities and the circumstances of the country. United by one common bond, they still have hope of salvation; dismited, there is no hope left them, and they must fall an easy prey to any foe that may choose to pounce down upon them.

Aside from all other dangers, which we shall here after mention, the bare idea of seeing the republic divided up must suffice to induce us all to employ our utmost efforts to combat such an idea. What, we ask, would be the effect, if that which is now called the Mexican republic were divided up into six or eight different republics? That effect would undoubtedly be to destroy our nationality—to extinguish the last remnant of vigor—in a ward, to deprive the Mexican of his country. He of Onjace would be a stranger to him of Julisco, the citizen of Tamaulipas to that of Sinaloa, that of Michocan to that of Tabasco, and so om for the rest. And who will answer that quarrels will not be kindled between these different States, and that they will not war upon each other like bitter foes? And what rank would each one hold among the other nations of the civilized world? No, let none blind themselves to the result. Such a project is a madness, and can only be seriously fomented by the most stupid ignorance or the most entire absence of patrioism.

Still, such a result may possibly be brought on by force of events and the pressure of circumstances, in spite of the good intentions of men; and therefore must we prevent events and circumstances from thus getting the upper hand. We must strive to resto

but not even this afflect to open the cyce of these who could remedy the evil. The policy of the North continued to exercise its fascination upon some preoccupied individuals, and these continued to proclaim as a principle of glory and happiness that which had been the cause of our ignominy and our misfortune. They imagined that reactionary projects threatened the country; they feared that a conservative policy endangered liberty; and to fly hypothetical thrones and imaginary kings, they once more threw themselves into the arms of the North, and were once more entrapped in the snares of its insidious policy. It really is painfully humiliating to see that the puerility of our public men should have reached such a point. While it was one of the most pressing necessities of the nation to repress ultra-democratic tendencies, they were afraid of the influence which monarchical countries might exercise here, and went to cower beneath the mantle of American demagoguism—to cry for assistance in repeling the dreaded spectre. Thus did the dove take refuge in the talons of the hawk.

Facts have demonstrated that the men of the North were astrte, and those of Mexico simple, even to imbecility. In 1847 we were sufficiently divided to enable another nation to soize upon half of our country; now, perhaps, we are sufficiently so to enable them to seize the whole of it. The dissolving action of our system has not ceased one jot, and to it is doubtless owing the presence of the terrible symptoms surrounding the republic on every side; to it will be due the separation of some States, if the unfortunate idea should occur that to live they do not depend upon their union with one another or with the centre. Our system and our men will then have put the finishing stroke to their work of perdition; the United States will have obtained the object of their intrigues, and Mexico will at length be blotted out from the catalogue of nations.

However painful it may be to indulge in these reflections, we cannot forego them, for they are, in

reason why they should not do the same how that our dissensions are greater and our strength less.

The Situation of Mexico in a Central American Point of View.

[From the Gaceta de Guatemala.]

The intelligence which we receive from the republic of Mexico, becomes daily more alarming. Now we hear that the ministry is changed, because the men that filled the highest offices have been obliged to abandon them, in despair of being able to continue the direction of affairs. Some time back we had serious diplomatic difficulties; the government of the capital, deprived of the management of the scanty national funds which it misemployed; pronunciaments at Guadalajara, Acapulco, and Vera Cruz; authentic rumors that the American government is disposed to occupy the Isthmus of Tehnantepec, in one way or another; war at Matamoras; irruptions of the indigenous inhabitants of Durango, and other places within the territory of the republic; disobedience; want of harmony; scantiness of resources—impotency, in fine, to do good, proclaimed before the nation by its very leaders—such is a compendium of the situation of Mexico. This loosening of the social bonds—this choas of ideas and principles—this continued agitation—this slow and prolonged agony—are in a great measure the necessary results of the inadequate institutions of the federal system, whose adoption was counselled, at an evil hour, by a neighboring nation, which was far from desiring the good of these republics.

The government of Mexico is now reduced to defending itself, to prolong its existence for a time, until the hour shall have come when it shall be dissolved by impotency, or swallowed up by anarchy. All Copiore the evi.—hone deem it possible to administer any remedy. An enterprise worthy of the philosopher-historian it undoubtedly will be to examine with impartality into the causes which, in less than a curremity a nation called to be the greatest, wealthlest, and most powerful of this continent. He will say if this calamity was not brought on in a great measur

and the elements of government which it found already established on separating from the mother country.

A country where magnanimous and generous sentiments have made way for the exigencies of sordid interest, even though it may possess a flattering external appearance, as is the case with Mexico, must unavoidably meet with ruin. Then it is that we see many of the individuals rise into prosperity and influence, while the nation is gradually disappearing. Epidemics, want, civil wars even, may overturn nations, but do not destroy them; they may lessen their power, diminish their influence, narrow their limits, but they do not blot them out indelibly. Corruption and vice cut off nations at the root, and the incredulity that materializes men and smothers all generous instincts, is capable of annihilating a people and destroying nationalities. Thus it came to pass that Egypt, once so powerful and flourishing, passed, impoverished and debilitated, into the hands of the Mahometans; thus it was that the vast Roman empire fell beneath the axe of the northern barbarians, who imposed on old Europe their customs and their legislation.

It is in reality astonishing to see Mexico, situated as she now is, striving with all her might to assemble Congresses that devote themselves to discussing theoretical questions, and issuing great decrees and regulations which no one cares to obey, instead of calling on all to unite and front the danger and defend the country, threatened with death. But what must fill the measure of our astonishment is the blindness with which some still insist for the maintenance of an order of things which has hurried the country to the brink of the most dreadful precipiee. These men, obstinately bent on exalting and proclaiming as a good fortune the cause of their misfortunes, remind us of the energetic comparison of a modern writer, who likens them to madmen running along the street of a plague-stricken community, and crying frantically, "Hurrah for the plague! Long live the plague!"

And yet this count

modern writer, who likens them to madmen running along the street of a plague-stricken community, and crying frantically, "Hurrah for the plague! Long live the plague!"

And yet this country, no more than any other, is not wanting in intelligent men, who perceive the extent of the evil, and, it may be, discern its only remedy—generous hearts, private and moderate virtues that tremble at the sight of the danger impending so imminently over their country, and yet disposed to every kind of sacrifice to conjure it. But what we do not as yet see, is the popular masses taking that energetic attitude, and bringing about that social restoration, by means of which other nations have been enabled to save themselves when their institutions and government have become weak and powerless, as most always happens in the case of countries ruled by what is termed democracy. Still, notwithstanding the sad truth of the picture which we have just drawn, and which is, in the main, scarcely different from that daily drawn by the papers of the neighboring republic, we must declare, that in our opinion, Mexico must not lose all hope of salvation—a consoling idea, founded, we think, on the consideration of two notable features to be observed in that country. The first, which we have lightly touched upon already, is that the masses of the people have not been contaminated by a certain species of vices, offspring of a false civilization, and that the political and religious scepticism which, like a devouring gangrene, usually preys upon the classes of society conventionally called the refined classes, has not yet descended into the country at large. We are far from pretending that the Mexican people are exempt from the defects to be observed in the same class of society in all these countries; but we do believe that these vices are undoubtedly of a less pernicious character than that which marks those which disfigure certain social categories. The cause of this is that the excesses to which the people abandon themselves, leave two very im

ration in nations that were considered on the point of death.

Mexico's other hope of salvation lies, we think, in the fact, notable indeed, that in the midst of this complete disorganization and these pronunciamentos, founded on the most absurd pretexts, the idea of dissolving the national unity has not yet been broached. The States do not pretend to become independent of Mexico, nor are there to be discovered any symptoms of that blind provincialism which has caused so much injury in Central America. Neither Puebla, nor Vera Cruz, nor any other of the principal communities of that republic, that we are aware of, looks with envy upon the prosperity of Mexico, or considers its interests and those of the capital opposed to or conflicting with one another; and we doubt not that this powerful element of unity, strengthened by adequate institutions, will be a powerful auxiliary in the work of regenerating the Mexican people.

In some papers which we lately received, we saw the suggestion made, as a resource, of calling General Santa Anna to the dictatorship; but this measure, which has already been tried without success, appears to us insufficient, in view of the gravity of the evil. On the other hand, a similar restoration would call into action a variety of passions and interests, which is by no means the best

meded.

This we desire the more strongly, because Mexico's salvation is a matter of great and momentous interest to us, as that country ought to be an astension to defend our nationality. It must not therefore be wondered at, if, when we refer, as we frequently do, to the affairs of that country, we frankly state our views, both as concerns her unhappy situation at present, and the means which in our judgment can alone conduce to her salvation.

We shall not cease, then, to recommend the adoption of good principles, rectitude, disinterestedness, and love of truth, all of which are perfectly consistent with social convenances, with industry and with wealth. Neither materialism, nor presumption, nor vice, nor frivolity are elements wherewith to found great and powerful mations, such as we should desire Mexico and Guatemnia to be; while our desire to attain this object is heightened still more by the want of means and resources necessary therefor.

The Destinies of America, in a Brazilian

The Destinies of America, in a Brantilian Franchic diverse subjects which are open to a beld political speculator, none impresses as more than that which the future destinies of America present to us. We do not mean to speak of the thirty-tree United States merely, but of the whole western political condition, its immens their prophen or Gosack, and it appears to us to-day, that she will be meiher of those two things. But how delinease or conceive the destinies of America? In its present political condition, its immens territories resembles and a central prophen of the prophen of the

lands, carries its pretensions to the immense Pacific, and tries to extend its jurisdiction to a thousand leagues distance.

Whether the Union has or has not sufficient stability in itself to uphold it in these gigantic projects of enlargement, is a question which admits of doubt; but no one can deny that the disorganization of the American continent facilitates much the enterprise of a conquering power. The States, though not preponderating in the extent of their territory, contain, nevertheless, a population immensely superior to the other communities of the two continents, not so much n numerical force as in energy and intelligence. Up to the present time they have absorbed the emigrants of all races, without any sensible alteration of their political unity; and the desire of conserving the integrity of the confederation appears really to prevail threefold over all other passions. If this sentiment continues, it will be difficult to place limits to future possibilities; but it appears singular thing that those views of unscrupulous conquest should be cherished at the moment in which the primitive composition of the edifice has been threatened, and while it is still the subject for public declamation.

Recovering Damages prom the New Haven, Railroad.—In the Superior Court, at New Haven, on Friday, Roswell Hood recovered from the New York and New Haven Railroad Company \$6,000 demages and costs. The plaintiff's leg was broken by the overturning of a sleigh running from Union-ville to Collinsville. He had bought a through ticket to Collinsville from the railroad company, but the latter denied all responsibility for the portion of the journey which was not performed on their road. The case had been tried three times. In the first instance, the plaintiff recovered about \$3,000, but the Supreme Court set it aside. On the second trial, the jury brought in a verdict for a larger amount, which the judge would not receive, and they afterwards disagreed. They now find \$6,000, and their verdict is received by the court. RECOVERING DAMAGES FROM THE NEW HAVEN

New Railroad Route from New York to Washington.—The Lehigh Register says:—'The proposed establishment of a new railroad route from New York to Washington city, by way of Easton, to Allentown, Reading, Columbia, and Baltimore, meets with great favor by the citizens of Allentown, and along the proposed route; in fact, it has aroused the people to action, and petitions are already in circulation for signatures, praying the Pennsylvania Legislature to grant a charter." The Register trusts that their members, and those of Northampton, Berks, Lancaster, York, and Adams, will give the matter their utmost attention, in order to carry the project through the Legislature.